

THE TIMES.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

SIX PAGES.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Death of several citizens.—Amity Lodge of Masons elected officers.—Landon-Macon College commencement exercises begun.—Beaumont & Bro. failed.—Powhatan Club meets this evening.—There will be a meeting this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce relative to the Davis monument.—Davis Memorial Association met last evening.—Miss Belle H. Gary and Mr. Henry Thornbury married.

VIRGINIA.

Two small white boys of Petersburg, named Taylor and Wyatt, were shot yesterday. Taylor was accidentally shot.—Mr. T. A. Tankerville, of Burkeville, has a knife which once belonged to General Taylor.—William Walker, alias Baker, arrested in Norfolk, has confessed to having shot a man named Burnett last July over a game of cards.—A railway accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio near Lynchburg yesterday caused the death of both the fireman and engineer.—Rev. Collins Denny, chaplain of the University of Virginia, has been elected to fill the chair of moral philosophy in the Vanderbilt University.—The body of young Lawrence Speed, who was drowned in Lynchburg, was found yesterday.—Mrs. W. H. Wren, of Lynchburg, died yesterday.—Mrs. C. H. McKen sustained a severe sunstroke in Lynchburg yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Foster has appointed Hon. Charles A. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and H. J. Schullies, commissioners of the World's Fair.—The census office yesterday gave out the tobacco statistics of South Carolina.—Advices from Vienna, where the Universal Postal Congress is in session, states that the next session will be held at Washington, D. C.—General Grosvenor has resigned the chairmanship of the Immigration Commission for the good of his party.—The friends of Hains, the murderer of Hamman, are trying to excite a sentiment in his favor.

NEW YORK.

The number of mechanic immigrants has materially increased during this year.—"Phil" Dwyer has made \$120,000 on the turf in ten years.—Joseph Elliott, the well-known journalist, is dying.—It is claimed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company that they own the fastest Southern train.—The July interest and dividend disbursements will aggregate for New York, Boston and Philadelphia over \$100,000,000.—The selling of Louisville and Nashville is largely due to bear manipulation.—The national banks west of Pennsylvania and south of Virginia are the ones which are taxed to move crops.—The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company yesterday declared a dividend of 5 per cent.—An effort to bring the Southwestern system of the Richmond Terminal in one consolidation will soon be made.—The suit of Rev. W. J. Turkel, the converted Jew, to recover \$20,000 damages was before the Supreme Court yesterday.—Charles N. Kabbelsch, of Brooklyn, was killed by sunstroke yesterday.

FOREIGN.

It is reported that President Hippolyte, of Haiti, was killed in the recent revolt.—President Balmaceda is exercising the despotic powers recently invested in him by the Chilean Congress.—St. Petersburg advises that the closing of the synagogue in that city is regarded by the Jews as a final blow to their race.

GENERAL.

Nine-tenths of the members of the Georgia Press Association favor Cleveland for the next President.—Mr. Blaine's health is rapidly improving.—Grand-Sire Charles M. Busch, of the order of Odd-Fellows, is dying at Raleigh, N. C.—William McKinley was nominated by the Republican Convention of Ohio for Governor yesterday.—The commencement exercises of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College took place at Raleigh yesterday.—A meeting of the North Carolina World's Fair commissioners will be held at Raleigh Friday.

The excellent progress being made towards a final and thorough settlement of our State debt is well expressed in a cheerful article in the last issue of that most excellent and judicious journal, the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, the greater portion of which we give in another column. When a debtor is brought face to face with his creditor for a settlement of the debt upon terms demanded by the debtor and conceded by the creditor it is hard to see how there can be miscarriage if there is good faith on both sides. Virginia has ever declared that she would pay to her utmost ability, and what this is has been determined in the Kiddleberger act. The creditors seem at last to have accepted these terms. Now that Virginia cannot claim to be wise and patriotic, who would break this treaty of peace and plunge us again into bitter and ruinous strife? Let us have peace with honor!

The virtual defeat of Kilrain by Slavin in the nine-round contest for a purse of \$10,000 Wednesday night will probably result in the Baltimore pugilist finally retiring from the prize ring.

THE OHIO CONTEST.

The nomination of Major McKinley for Governor by the Republicans of Ohio was generally anticipated, and the contest promises to be one of the most interesting gubernatorial campaigns which has ever occurred in the United States. The action of the recent convention clearly demonstrates two very important facts: One is that the Sherman faction of the Republican party in the State is overwhelmingly in the minority, and that the retirement of the veteran senator to private life is distinctly foreshadowed; and the other is that the fight in Ohio next fall will be the preliminary skirmish to the great battle to take place in 1892 between high tariff and tariff reform.

It is very appropriate that this issue should be first drawn in Ohio. Not only is the State responsible to certain extent for the iniquitous McKinley law, inasmuch as the framer and patron of the law was a representative in Congress from Ohio, and is now the Republican candidate for Governor of that State; but the injurious effect of the tariff upon the farming interests of the country will be brought out with peculiar emphasis.

If the McKinley tariff offers any possible advantage to the farmers at all it is in the protection of wool, the production of which is quite an agricultural industry in Ohio.

It was believed that the advantages which would accrue to the farming interests from that source would be so great as to offset largely the many burdens imposed by the law. But how have these promised blessings to the Ohio agriculturist so far materialized? We read that "since the McKinley tariff went into operation, nearly nine months ago, the price of domestic wool has declined three cents a pound—a total loss of not less than \$18,000,000 for the whole year's clip to the sheep-growers of the United States, a large share of which has fallen upon the farmers of Ohio. In vain will Mr. McKinley and his partisans protest that this is only a passing phenomenon for which the tariff is not responsible. It is certain that neither now nor at any other time has the tariff divinity which they worship been able to arrest the decline in the prices of wool. On the other hand, the statistics of trade uniformly show that the prices of domestic wool have always been highest under free conditions."

It is further stated that in spite of the cunningly arranged wool schedule, Australian fleeces are pouring into the country in undiminished quantities. Manufacturers find it advantageous to mix the foreign wool with the coarse varieties produced on the desert ranges of the Rocky mountains, and they give the go-by to the highly-protected wools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. As the final triumph of McKinleyism in this schedule the farmers receive less for their wool, while consumers must pay more for their clothing and content themselves with fabrics of poorer quality and with less of them.

All these and similar facts will be strongly brought out in Ohio during the coming campaign, and it will not be encouraging to the Republicans for the farmers to understand that while they are placed by the McKinley tariff under heavy tribute to monopolists for agricultural implements and every article they need for farm and household use, they derive no benefit for their woolen products. Under these circumstances it would seem that an alliance between the Ohio farmers and the Democracy against the oppressions of the tariff will be inevitable, and in that case McKinleyism is doomed. And if protection of the few at the expense of the many is again defeated in Ohio next fall, the triumph of tariff reform in the country in 1892 may be regarded in advance as accomplished.

OUR SOUTHERN PORTS.

One of the most convincing indications of the new industrial spirit which is animating the people of the Southern States is the very rapid strides which so many of the cities on the Southern coast are making under the influence of an increase in their export business. Every year enlarges the amount of this business and steps have been recently taken by the great Southern railway systems which will give a further impetus to it.

These systems have been reaching out into the far West, and freight that formerly was carried directly to New York and Boston is now brought to Newport News or Savannah and thence shipped by water to those points. It is stated that freight has even come from so distant a point as Portland, Oregon, the owners finding it cheaper to seek the ocean at Savannah and then transport by water to New York than to forward by rail to that city. Much freight is also being diverted from points as far to the West as Omaha and Kansas City.

To what extent this diversion is being carried is shown in the following special dispatch which appeared in the Memphis Commercial a few days ago: "The total amount of wool shipped via Chicago last year amounted to 39,000,000 pounds; the roads carrying it received nearly \$1,000,000 for the service. So far this year there has been no wool shipped via Chicago, and the Chicago lines have despaired of getting any. Whether or not Gould deserves the censure he is now receiving may be a question, but the fact is that the Missouri Pacific and Richmond Terminal are taking all the business from Utah common points to Savannah, and it is going thence to New York and Boston. The rate via the Southern route is \$1.87 from Utah common points to Boston, while the lowest lake and rail rate via Chicago is \$2.17. Western lines, which usually handled millions of pounds of wool and are now getting none, have appealed to Eastern lines to join a reduced rate, but to-day their hopes of getting a part of the traffic were destroyed by the refusal of the east-bound lines to make any reduction. Chicago wool merchants are in despair at the outlook, there apparently being no chance of any but scattering shipments coming to them."

The Boston Herald, commenting on the large amount of freight from the West which is now being shipped North from Southern ports, declares that New England will "gain a benefit from the Southern railway systems which are so actively promoting the diversion of traffic via the Southern ports, because they give her additional facilities at lower cost."

Considering the favorable attitude of the leading organs of public opinion in New England towards this question of transportation of Western freights via Southern ports, we cannot fail to indorse the sentiment which the Atlanta Constitution expressed in this connection in a recent issue. "Undoubtedly," it says, "the close commercial connection of New England with the West and the South at this time will not fail to have its effect. The West and South are, politically, almost of one way of thinking, and New England, in the last election, showed a tendency to stampede in the same direction. Certain hereditary causes of difference remain, but these will be rubbed out by closer commercial connection, especially when Southern enterprise shows New England that it is competent to influence the business and increase the prosperity of remote sections of the country. There is nothing for which the

thrifty New Englanders have more respect than business capacity, and when it brings them substantial benefits it cannot fail to excite their admiration. Economically, the position of New England has been reversed and its interests are every day becoming more identified with our own. With a common interest in commerce and politics, the attitude of the West, the South and New England cannot be anything but friendly.

SUMMER NORTH AND SOUTH.

There is a popular notion that the exemption from excessively cold weather which the South enjoys in winter is balanced by the greater heat which prevails in this section in summer as compared with the climate of the Northern States.

If a summer climate is judged by its effect upon the human system, then even at this season the South has a right to claim superiority over the North in the matter of climate. Compare, for instance, the reports which have in the last two days been received from New York city with the record of the same length of time in this city. The New York papers for Tuesday and Wednesday, when the heat rose to its greatest height, gave a graphic account of the general prostration which was observed in that city among all classes of people whose business required them to expose themselves to the rays of the sun. A very large number of deaths occurred as the result of sunstroke, and innumerable persons were thoroughly disabled by the oppression of the overheated atmosphere.

While for the same period there was much suffering from the heat in this city, yet so far as we are aware there was no case of sunstroke, and the number of those prostrated by its effects has been too small to attract any general attention. This will be found to be the case throughout the heated season, Richmond, although lying so much further south, enjoying a comparative immunity from that fatality resulting from overheating which will be a feature of life in the Northern cities until the autumn shall bring a more temperate season.

The explanation of this difference is to be found in several causes. First, the frame of the Southerner is probably better adapted by acclimatization to withstand the effects of heat. Then again the changes are not so sudden. More careful provision is also made in Southern communities for the heat of summer, just as more careful provision is made at the North for the coldness of winter. Our cities, for the population which they contain, cover a wider area of space, and are, therefore, more open for the circulation of air.

In summer the Northern States seem to enjoy one advantage only over the Southern, and that is that the season is not extended over as long a period of time, but while it lasts it appears to be just as severe, if not severer, judging by the effect upon the human frame, than the same season in Virginia, if not in all of the States of the South.

MAJOR MCKINLEY in a bombastic speech at Columbus, which sounds more like the desperate struggles of a drowning man to keep afloat on a straw, or like the frenzied efforts of a man in despair to keep his courage up by whistling, than like a logical or sensible address, said: "We can look backward without shame or mortification from the beginning of the Republican party, organized in 1856 in the city of Philadelphia, and there is not a page of that record—not one—that any lover of freedom or mankind would blot out or obliterate if he could. [Cheers!]"

Very fine talk, indeed. But how about the legion of frauds and corruptions which made the name of American citizen a stench in the nostrils of all honest men during Grant's two administrations, which enabled Hayes to steal the presidency from Tilden, and which have been the marked characteristics of Republican rule in the country ever since the war, culminating with the billion-dollar Congress and the McKinley robber tariff? If McKinley and his Republican colleagues are proud of such a record the people showed very clearly last November what they thought of it.

As an indication of the growth of Southern exports the following figures relating to Brunswick, Ga., will be found to be highly significant. The population of Brunswick rose from 3,000 in 1880 to 12,000 in 1890. Taxable values increased during the same period from \$1,500,000 to \$6,000,000. The trade in naval stores, begun there in 1875, amounted to \$1,000,000 in 1889. Lumber shipments increased during the same period from 37,000,000 feet to 100,000,000 feet. In 1884-85 the cotton shipments were 4,000 bales; in 1889-90 they were 200,000 bales.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION was a fight between the Foraker-McKinley and the Sherman factions of the Republican party and the result was a decisive victory for the former and overwhelming defeat for the latter. Now, if the Democrats and farmers of the Buckeye State cannot beat ballot-box fraud Foraker and monopolist-tariff McKinley, they had better resign themselves contentedly to their fate, and make up their minds to remain forever where the woodline twine.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

City of Richmond.—J. M. and Emma W. Wallace to Lizzie W. Ellyson's trustee, \$3,000 on the west side of Laurel street between Beverly and Albemarle, \$3,200.

Charles E. and Mary T. Worsham to Thomas N. Kendler, 23 1/2 feet on the north side of Broad street near Gilmer, \$2,000.25.

Same to E. C. Tinsley, 23 1/2 feet on the north side of Broad street near Gilmer, \$2,000.25.

Henrico County.—John W. Anderson, special commissioner, to Arthur W. Lee, 180 feet on Lombard street, northeast corner of Gilmer, \$1.

John C. Fletcher to A. C. Carmel, 54 feet on N street, northwest corner Thirty-third, \$348.

Isiah L. Ford to Francis Lucas, 2 3/4 acres near Laurel street, \$1.

Matthew Gilmer, LeRoy E. Brown and Robert G. Skinner to Commonwealth of Virginia, strip of land 30 feet wide for sixty-foot road across their properties, \$1.

A. D. Gordon to W. G. Maury, 32 feet on the west side of Washington street near Windsor, \$400.

Same to Thomas McCarthy, 20 feet on the north side of Beverly street near Washington, \$400.

John Mahoney to John Gray, 20 feet on the west side of Thirty-second street near S, \$1.

REV. J. R. HARRISON.

Rev. J. R. Harrison, who did such wonderful work in the revival services which he held in Richmond, wrote this week to the Religious Herald from Mt. Airy, N. C., as follows: "I began my work here last Sunday morning. We have large congregations, good attendance and great solemnity. Up to this time four persons have confessed Christ. I will spend this week here if the interest demands it. God bless you abundantly."

Lexington, Virginia, the Athens of the South Beautiful for situation, renowned for healthfulness. The centre of the phenomenal mineral development in the Shenandoah Valley. The home of a highly refined and cultivated society. The most delightful residence town in the South. Within easy reach by rail of the great centres of population.

The Lexington Real Estate Company now offers its lots to the public at low prices and upon easy terms. No auction sale, but any lot can be selected and bought at any time. Splendid chance for profitable investment. Address J. D. H. Ross, President, or J. McD. Adams, Secretary.

FINE SOUTHSIDE FARMS

Offered for Sale by the Farmville Coal and Iron Company.

VERY VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES.

The Sales to Be on the Most Liberal Terms. Easy Access to Market—Advantages of the Investment.

FARMVILLE, VA., June 17.—[Special.]—The remarkable interest recently created throughout the banking and investment circles of the North and East by the magnitude of the coal and mineral discoveries in Southside Virginia remains unabated, and the announcement having been made that the Farmville Coal and Iron Company, which now controls the largest and most promising holdings would dispose at public sale of a limited portion of their dwelling and manufacturing sites and also of about twenty farms, the excitement is revived, and a large class of investors will attend the sale, set for July 1st, 2d, and 3d at the city of Farmville.

In addition to those who will attend the sale from other points, it is expected that there will be quite a large party from Baltimore who will take the delightful trip to Norfolk by steamer and then to the great coal fields of Western Virginia. The great coal fields of Western Virginia, which the three railroads that reach that point will carry excursionists on these days at reduced rates, and the Coal and Iron Company and the people of Farmville have arranged to entertain a big crowd.

STEEL MANUFACTURING.

The Coal and Iron Company have secured the right and control of the steel-making process of making steel direct from the ores, and a large plant will be erected as soon as practicable to advance this great industry. One half of the stock for this plant has been placed in New York, and the balance will be retained by the company and added to the list of their valuable holdings.

BROWN HEMATITE ORES.

These ores are in regular stratified seams, and are from sixteen to twenty feet thick, having clear and well-defined walls. They dip, also, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The plainly discernible surface indications of this vein extend for over a mile and a half across the property, and differs in this from most of the brown hematite ores, which are usually found in pockets or tectonic-shaped masses, surrounded by clay, sand and other impurities, which have to be removed by washing.

This vein, with its walls, forms the backbone of an undulating ridge, and is not only richly situated for mining. A very large body of it can be won by stripping, slopes can be driven with the dip on the vein, and at the base of the hill covering the hanging wall a tunnel of very moderate length would cut the vein from 1,500 to 1,700 feet from the outcrop.

ANALYSIS OF BROWN HEMATITE.

Silica	13.50 per cent.
Metallic iron	52.00 "
Phosphorus	0.19 "

This analysis displays the presence of iron in a high degree, and with its metallic ore in a high degree, and with the presence of such quantities makes this holding one of the very best of which the company is possessed.

This vein has been cut in two hundred-yard sections, and shows a thickness of twenty feet, and is well-defined, hanging and foot walls, and the vein was found to average about eight feet in thickness, dipping at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizon. The ore has been exposed in numerous places by the prospectors and the quality materially improves with its depth.

ANALYSIS GRAY SPECULAR ORE.

Silica	7.54
Metallic iron	65.30
Phosphorus	0.11

This analysis showed the ore to be very high in metallic iron, and was low enough in phosphorus to entitle it to be classed among the Bessemer ores.

Developments in this vein have been rewarded by a splendid exhibit of one mass of beautiful, bright metal.

COAL.

These mines, some of which are now in operation, are producing magnificent results. Much of it has been tested and found to possess excellent coaling qualities, being remarkably free from sulphur and carrying a low percentage of ash.

All of the pits are working out splendidly, the quality of the coal remaining of the same high grade and the veins growing rapidly in thickness. Entries are being driven as rapidly as possible and preparations are being made for the fall trade.

ADVANTAGES MARKETS.

The splendid railroad facilities and low rates of freight give an outlet for these ores and coal to all the principal markets of the East; great inquiry is now being made by Northern mill men, and enormous shipments will attend the full opening up of them all.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK.

All of the present issue of the stock was promptly disposed of and is now at a premium. All of the stock will be accepted at 25 per cent. premium—that is, at \$125 per share in payment for any of the lots or farms purchased.

Only a portion of the lots and farms of the company are offered for sale, so the intention of the management is simply to enlist a greater number of people in the advance of the cause of the South. The company's stock is only preliminary to a great sale to be held in the fall.

The prices of the lots will be exceedingly low and the terms offered are of the most liberal character.

THE LOTS AND FARMS.

The lots of the company, and a portion of which are offered at public sale on July 1st, 2d and 3d, are of a superior character. They are mostly on the beautiful plateau which, beginning on the banks of the Little Buffalo river, extend within the corporate limits of Farmville. The avenues are wide, the natural drainage excellent, and for dwelling and manufacturing sites it has no superior and but few equal locations in Southside Virginia.

The farms consist of fifty acres each, are splendidly adapted to the raising of grasses and grains, and are nearly all particularly adapted to the cultivation of excellent tobacco. They are mostly well watered and are generally timbered.

The sale, owing to the superior advantages offered, both in the excellence of the property offered and the liberality of the terms announced, when taken into consideration with the extremely valuable holdings of the company, will be a great and successful event, and July 1st, 2d and 3d will mark a new era in Farmville and Southside Virginia.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

[Financial Chronicle (N. Y.)] It seems that no conclusion has been reached, and that the negotiation is still pending. As we look upon this movement it is a great opportunity for the State and her creditors.

The agreement of May 12, 1890, between the bondholders and the bondholders' committee, under which the securities are deposited, recognizes the proposition of the State, and the plan and proposition of the committee under date of November 28, 1890, contemplated the payment of the debt by the State, that, including interest, the defaulted obligations of the State amount to \$2,000,000, and that about \$2,000,000 have actually been deposited with the Olcott committee.

It appears to us that (eliminating politics) the settlement of the Virginia debt ought to be the leading issue in the campaign, controlled by the principles set out in the act of February 14, 1892. Considering the action the State has taken and the present position of the bondholder committee, we do not understand how a settlement can be avoided.

The committee has assumed that the consent of the session of June 2d and 3d—of the bondholders' committee and the Virginia commission—without reaching a conclusion, must have been had purely on political grounds or for consideration of details.

It would be a misfortune to the State to

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1890.

Royal Baking Powder

Comments on Current Topics Collected From Leading Journals.

(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

The summer season seems to be upon us at last. Its coming all at once makes it a little tough for the average individual caught unawares, but every one should be thankful for such remarkably cool spring and prospects to go through the heated term as Philadelphia as possible. One thing everybody ought to do is to try to take a bit of vacation. Many persons are disposed to plead all sorts of excuses to themselves in this matter, but the simple fact is, viewed in the most sober light, it does not pay to drive the human machine too persistently without a let-up in a whole year around. Rest is as necessary to mind and body as food and work. In these days of cheap travel and all sorts of rumormongers, everybody can find some place in which to take a short time "off," and as a rule those who will not do so only live to regret it before the year is out. Rational recreation and not foolish dissipation, however, should be the motto of every one.

Long Legislative Sessions.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The Massachusetts Legislature has just adjourned after a session of six months, lacking nineteen days. Long as this session may appear it is two weeks shorter than the one held last year. The people of the Old Bay State believe a economy, but they do not complain that they have no time for anything but their own work. On the contrary, the opinion is generally expressed that the Legislature made a good record, dealt with important subjects and did excellent work. Moreover, as the Boston Herald remarks, it refrained from doing anything but what was necessary in some cases, where the lawmakers are hurried by the pressure of a short session, bills do not receive due attention, and the result is a tangled mass of crude laws.

A long session may not be necessary every year, but when the volume of the public demands of the people's representatives are so great, and the work, whether it takes one month or six months.

The Close Season in Behring Sea.

(Baltimore Sun.)

President Harrison yesterday issued his proclamation declaring in effect the agreement entered into with the Government of Great Britain in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Behring sea. The two Governments agree that until next May the taking of seals shall be prohibited, except 7,500 to be taken for subsistence and for the natives of the natives. Vessels caught violating the order will be seized by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either Government and handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which the offending vessel belongs. One shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offenses and impose penalties for the violation. It is also agreed that Great Britain shall be permitted to send such suitable persons as she may designate to the islands during the present sealing season to make such inquiries as the British Government may desire with a view to the presentation of the case to that Government before arbitrators. The Navy Department issued the necessary instructions to carry out the agreement. A dispatch from Winnipeg states that Sir John, John, Robert, Premier of British Columbia, is on his way to Ottawa to represent to the Dominion Government that to interfere with the sealing this year would be ruinous to the British Columbia sealing interests. Some of the sealers owned in Vancouver are already in Behring sea, others are on their way thither, and all have been fitted out at great expense. It will thus be seen that while the Behring sea question as between the United States and Great Britain is apparently approaching a settlement, the delay is causing some of the sealers to treat Britain, and aids another to the already long and growing list of colonial questions for the Imperial Government to solve. It will be fortunate if this complication does not defeat the proposed arbitration of the question between the United States and Great Britain.

Confederates as Coffee Planters.

(New Orleans Picayune.)

It is said that the raising of coffee in Mexico is an exceedingly profitable business. Shortly after the war a colony of Confederate refugees settled about Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, and turned their attention to the cultivation of coffee. The actual cost of production is about 28 per 100 pounds, and it brings \$22 to \$23 per 100 pounds in the market. When the ex-Confederates started their venture there was no railroad within 100 miles of Cordova, and the cost of transportation over the mountain on muleback ate up all the profits. Now there is a railroad which takes the produce to the port of shipment at the market of consumption. Next to hemp, coffee occupies the highest place in the list of Mexican exports. The production is quadrupled since the war, and the exportation did not, on an average, exceed 1,500,000 pounds. Last year it reached nearly 5,000,000. It is still increasing.

Both Sank Never to Rise.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 17.—Jennie Knerr, aged ten, and Frank Bixbee, aged twenty-eight years, were drowned in the Schuylkill river near Parkers Ford last night. Miss Knerr and several companions were wading in the water near the bank when Bixbee came along and said that he was going to teach them how to swim. He carried Jennie to the river bank, and then he and both sank. It is believed that Bixbee was intoxicated.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RICHMOND, VA., June 18, 1891. A called meeting of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day (Thursday) at 2 P. M. in the room of the Chamber to adopt a plan of action in reference to the Davis monument fund.

JOHN B. PURCELL, President.
R. A. Dunlap, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

Thursday, June 18th, at 6 P. M. Frank D. Hill & Co. will sell by auction an attractive building lot on west Franklin street between Laurel and Slater streets.

Thursday, June 18th, at 2 P. M., sale of brick dwelling 91 east Leigh street.

Thursday, June 18th, at 2 P. M., commissionary sale of brick store and dwelling on Franklin street between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Thursday, June 18th, at 2 P. M., sale of lot on Twenty-ninth street, between S and T streets.

Friday, June 19th, at 2 P. M., sale of small frame house, 130 west Main street.

Friday, June 19th, at 2 P. M., trustee's sale of a brick building on the north side of Grace between Jefferson and Madison streets.

Friday, June 19th, at 6 P. M., R. H. Chaffin & Co., auctione